THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE WEEK.

Monday, 10th November.

THE *Hindu*, of Madras, says:—"It is a matter for congratulation that the British Indian Association has joined the Calcutta Congress Committee in a cordial manner. The members of the Association are mostly Zemindars, who are wealthy, and much is naturally expected of them."

IT is perhaps not generally known that every watch is a compass. If the hour-hand be pointed to the sun, the south is exactly half-way between the hour and the figure XII on the dial. Suppose that it is 4 o'clock; point the hand indicating 4 to the sun, and II on the watch will be exactly to the south.

THE agitation against the Municipality at Simla has resulted in some attempts towards improvement. The Chairman will in future be a paid officer, and will also perform the duties of a Town Magistrate. The number of Commissioners will be reduced, the Government reserving to itself the right of nominating a certain number of them, the remainder being elected by the rate-payers.

THE Hydrabad Treasury frauds cases still occupy the attention of His Highness the Nizam's Government, another batch of officials being now prosecuted. They were placed before the Judge some days ago, and remanded, after having been examined by the Judge at some length. It is now announced that they will be tried by a Commission, with Mr. Justice Afzul Hussain as president. The list of accused persons now includes Nawab Imad Newaz Jung, Bahadur, one time Accountant-General, and now Commissioner of Abkari, and Raja Srinivas Rao, Bahadur, once Assistant Military Secretary, and now a Deputy Commissioner. The first of these objected to the constitution of the Commission, but the Minister refused to interfere, and the Nizam will, it is said, be moved to interfere. The first sitting of Commission is at present fixed for the 18th instant. Mr. Norton of the Madras bar appears for the Nawab, while Lord Colin Campbell of the Bombay bar will probably appear for the Raja. The proceedings are watched with keen interest.

PROBABLY the most extraordinary surgical operation on record is reported from Paris. Dr. Lannelongue, an eminent specialist in the Children's Hospital, has just succeeded in the effort to give intelligence to a poor little idiot. The child, a little girl four years old, had a deformed head, only about one-third the size of an ordinary little one of her age. She never smiled, never took notice of anything, and she could neither walk nor stand. The doctor became convinced that the condition of the little creature was due to the abnormal narrowness of the head, which hindered the natural growth. About the middle of May last he made a long and narrow incision in the centre of the skull and cut a portion out of the left side of it, without injuring the brain substance. The result of this operation was something astounding. In less than a month the child began to walk. Now she smiles, interests herself in everything round her, and plays with a doll. A tolerably bright little child has taken the place of the idiot.

A POWERFUL indictment against the Vacuum brake is brought by Mr. Norman Macdonald, a legal luminary of Edinburgh, in a series of articles which have appeared in the columns of the *Scotsman*, and which have been reprinted in pamphlet form. The Public Works Department would do well to study Mr. Macdonald's conclusions on the respective merits of the Westing-house and Vacuum brakes.

THE Russian Government has decided to undertake the construction of the Siberian Railway, and not to have the work, which is to be commenced forthwith, carried out by contractors. A Russian journal points out the importance of the proposed line both from a strategical and mercantile point of view, and asks whether its construction will not lead to the establishment of closer relations between Russia and the United States of America by the Pacific route.

Tuesday, 11th November.

HER Majesty proposes to place a statue of the Emperor Frederick in the grounds of Balmoral, which are crammed with memorials of the Queen's deceased relatives and friends.

IN the third of a series of Socialist lectures which Mr. Chambers is delivering at Bombay, the lecturer said that in England the Socialists had narrowed their agitation down to one item, namely, the eight hours' movement. In India they must discover who was their greatest enemy. In the next lecture he hoped to lay before his audience some scheme, which, if adopted, would lead to the curtailment of that gentleman's business.

THE Legislative Council of the North-West Provinces will meet for a session in February. "The most interesting measure to be taken up is a Water Rates Bill, which, by reason of the water works schemes now coming on in all the larger Municipalities, is a matter of pressing importance. This question is entirely new ground, so that the N. W. P. Council can safely deal with it in spite of their disabilities. Beside this a Jampani and Coolie Registration Bill will be put in hand for Naini Tal and Mussoorie, somewhat, we suppose, on the lines of the Bengal Act for Darjeeling. Other business may crop up between this and then."

IN referring to the resignation of Lord Connemara, the *Madras Mail*, in an appreciative article, says: "Lord Connemara has been the most popular Governor the Presidency can remember to have had for many a year. He has never thoroughly recovered from the fever contracted in July last at Ganjam, when he returned thence to Ootacamund. His appearance caused medical men there to say he was sickening for a serious illness, but he soon seemed to recover his former activity. But at short intervals fever had laid him low, and reminded him that he must be on his guard. Lord Connemara has treated Madras well, and Madras has done her best to treat him well."

A WELL-INFORMED St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reports that the condition, of Russia is extremely alarming. The prisons are crowded with educated suspects, while secret societies are advocating revolution, and regicides flourish in every large town. In remote districts, the peasants fiercely resent the introduction of the new laws abolishing the people's right of self-government and establishing peasant tutors. The police Cossacks have been compelled to come to the assistance of the tutors in several provinces, and they are trying to flog the peasants into submission. These, however, rebelled and flogged the tutors. The peasants declare that the new laws practically re-establish serfdom. They deny the right of the Emperor to undo the beneficent wish of his father. There have been several collisions with the soldiery, and severe losses on both sides, the peasants having recourse to incendiarism. Even in Moscow the Government's new tutors have been severely injured, and disaffection is spreading like wild fire.

THE Madras Government have sanctioned the adoption of sacrification in place of the old puncture system, for vaccination in that Presidency. A skilful vaccinator may perform the operation with a lance absolutely without inflicting pain, but to provide for want of manual skill at the commencement, Dr. King, the Sanitary Commissioner, has devised an instrument with which the work can be performed mechanically with the utmost ease. Dr. King has also succeeded by a series of experiments, to discover a process for preserving animal lymph for a long time in an efficient state. Hitherto it has not kept for more than 24 hours. By reducing the vaccine vesicle to a pulp and mixing it with landline, it retains its efficacy for forty days.

BURMA does not appear to have yet been quite rid of dacoits. Two of them were hunted down last week and a leader killed. Mr. Colgstoun, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was stabbed in the throat and shoulder.

RAJAHS RAM SINGH and Amar Singh of Cashmere and the Prince of Bokhara will pitch small camps at Attock.

Wednesday, 12th November.

THE crops in several parts of India have suffered considerable damage by the ravages of locusts. These pests have visited various places in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Rajputana. Bengal, Assam, and Burmah have escaped the infliction, but Bengal has not yet recovered from the shock caused by the recent floods while in Burma the crops are unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall.

THE *Phœnix*, of Kurrachi, we are glad to hear, says that the case against Mr. N. Gupta, the Editor was heard in the Sudder Court, Kurrachi, and that the sentence of imprisonment, passed on him, was reversed.

THE *East*, of Dacca, says:—"It is our sincere pleasure to announce that Sir Steuart Bayley before leaving our shores has done an important service to the cause of education by sanctioning the establishment of a Training College for Teachers, which will be carried out as soon as funds are forthcoming. We hope, Sir Steuart's successor will early give effect to this scheme."

Truth says:—'The Czarewitch and his brother, the Grand Duke George, are to be the guests of Lord Lansdowne at Calcutta, and they will be entertained by the Governors of Bombay and Madras during their stay in India. This visit is causing much embarrassment to the Government, owing to the difficulty in obtaining accurate information respecting the plans of the Imperial travellers, and also because the Emperor does not appear to have yet decided whether his sons are to travel *en prince* or incognito. They are to proceed from India to China and Japan, and thence to San Francisco, returning home through the United States."

THE Americans, of late, have formed themselves into a society, called American Farmers' Alliance. Among the pledges to be taken by its members, the following are brought to public notice:—"To visit the homes, where lacerated hearts are bleeding; to assuage the sufferings of a brother or sister, *bury the dead*, care for the widows, and educate the orphans; to exercise charity towards offenders."

A GENTLEMAN who recently spent a week looking up the freaks of the Patent Office in New York describes a few of the crazy offsprings of the human brain, which are classed side by side, he says, with the greatest inventions of the age. The illuminated cat was, it appears, granted a patent in 1884. Its purpose was to frighten rats and mice, for, being painted over with phosphorus, it shines like a cat of fire in the dark. There is also another funny cat at the Patent Office—namely, the sheet-iron cat, with an arrangement inside which swells up its tail, and which, when wound up, will emit a noise such as would place it high in the esteem of real cats on the roofs at night. It has steel teeth, says the visitor to the Patent Office, and a wound from its poisoned claws would be fatal. He also remarked a luminous harness, in which a horse driven at night would look like a sheet of chain lightning, and luminous ghosts to scare away robbers of graves. There are, in addition, adjustable false tails patented for horses and cows, a patent machine for forcing hens to lay eggs, a patent pulpit which runs up and down by a spring, to fit all kinds of preachers, and a countless number of other inventions, which are classed under the name of "crazy." Are these the crazy offsprings of the human brain? Probably those who invented them did not think them crazy, but spent many a day in working out their ideas.

THE *Bangalore Spectator* says:—"We notice with satisfaction that the Government of His Highness has resolved to make a further advance in the path of constitutional liberty, taking the English system as its model. The wealthier and more enlightened classes are to be entrusted with elective rights—power and privilege to send members of their own choosing to the Assembly. Doubtless we shall find that this measure will be introduced cautiously, and perhaps be at first surrounded by safe-guards; but it is clear that the advance has been resolved upon and will be made."

Thursday, 13th November.

THE Turkish Minister of Public Education has ordered the confiscation and destruction of all copies of the October issue of the *Nineteenth Century* and *Paternoster Review* found in Turkish territory, as they contain acticles on the shortcomings of Turkish administration in Armenia.

SPEAKING of the North-West Provinces, Sir Charles Elliot (then Mr.), in one of his settlement reports, remarked:—"I do not hesitate to say that half of our agricultural population never know from year's end to year's end what it is to have their hunger fully satisfied."

A CORRESPONDENT finds that kerosine oil is an efficacious remedy for scorpion sting, if a small quantity of it be slightly rubbed over the bitten part before the appearance of any of the symptoms usually accompanying the bite.

SIR D. MACKENZIE WALLACE (according to the Lahore paper) is said to be about to accompany the Czarewitch during the latter's visit to India.

THE practice of posting obnoxious bills on the school-walls insulting their masters, commonly resorted to by discontented schoolboys culminated the other day in a judicial trial, and subsequent conviction of a juvenile offender at Lahore. It appears that certain students of a school at Lahore were in the habit of pasting such bills on the school walls, and a policeman was told to keep a watch for them at night. One unsuspecting lad came as usual with a bill in which his master's character was criticised in most objectionable language, jumped over the school compound for the purpose of pasting it on the wall, and was caught by the constable in the act. He was committed to trial for lurking house-trespass and sentenced to three months' imprisonment by a Magistrate. The parents of the boy, who is said to be ten years old, appealed to the District Magistrate at Lahore, who convicted him of house-trespass at night and exhibiting objectionable literature, but, considering his youth and the fact of his being a cat's-paw in the hands of others, reduced his sentence to six week's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10. The case was then brought to the Chief Court on revision, and on the 4th instant Mr. Justice Beachcroft declined to interfere with the decision of the Deputy Commissioner, and, as the boy was released on bail, ordered his re-arrest to enable him to undergo the remaining part of his sentence.

THE temporary Leper Hospital at Matonga, near Bombay, which is to cope with immediate necessities till the new place at Trombay is established, is now ready for use, and a chief visiting physician has been appointed.

THE Madras Railway authorities state that the recent floods at Palghat are heavier than they were ever known before. The water in some places along the line rose over thirty feet where eighteen feet had been the previous highest record. The line was very much cut up for a considerable distance, but the breaches were promptly repaired.

DR. KOCH, of Berlin, claims to have discovered a cure for consumption by the injection of a certain lymph. The German Government will patronise the cure, and German scientists express their belief in it.

IN the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on foreign affairs, which is still going on, M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, denied that the adhesion of France to the Egyptian Conversion scheme was a concession to British policy, and said that the step was necessary in order to consider the interests of the Egyptians, and that since the conversion was settled the moral position of France had improved in Egypt. M. Ribot said he knew of no practical means obtaining the immediate evacuation of Egypt by the British, and France must therefore wait until Great Britain has fulfilled her promises in that quarter.

THE Chinese are increasing at such a rate in South Africa that shopkeepers and workmen are threatening to rise in revolt against them. Though Kimberley is comparatively a new town, the Celestial visitors have already established themselves in seventy five shops, and are gradually but surely obtaining a monopoly of the meaner kinds of labour. Many of them are even employed as masons, carpenters, and painters. Public meetings, with the Mayor of Kimberley in the chair, have hurled denunciations at them; but the more they are stormed at the more numerous they become. They do not marry, have no family to support, look askance at churches and theatres, and decline to waste their substance on the follies of football or cricket. A white labourer has no chance in competing with them.

Friday, 14th November.

AT the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall Mr. Stanhope said that all the Regulars in England, in India and in the Colonies, would be armed with the magazine rifle next year. The statements made that the weapon had been withdrawn, were, he said devoid of foundation:

LORD Salisbury, in his speech, said that all omens at present were peaceful. The visit of the Czarewitch to India as a guest of the Queen-Empress was, he said, pregnant with benefit both to Russia and Great Britain, and was a pledge of peace:

REFERRING to the present negotiations between England and Itlay, respecting the occupation of Kassola by the Italians, his Lordship felt confident that they would end successfully. Not so, however, in the case of the negotiations with Portugal regarding Nyassaland, though his Lordship was of opinion that there was no danger of sinister results. A *modus vivendi* between Great Britain and Portugal has been concluded for a term of six months, during which time Portugal opens the navigation of the Zambesi, and Great Britain maintains the the *status quo*, as defined in the recent Anglo-Portuguese Treaty.

ON the question of tariffs Lord Salisbury said "it was important to consider whether the madness of our neighbours may not deflect Great Britain from free trade." In conclusion he condemned the eight hours' movement, which, he said, would fatally interfere with freedom.

THE mystery surrounding the events which occured while Barttelot was in command of the rear column of the Stanley expedition, deepens with the publication of Mr. Bonny's letter to the *Times*. Speaking of this the *Pioneer* observes:—"Mr. William Bonny joined the expedition as doctor's assistant, having previously seen service in the Zulu and Nile campaigns He had also lived years in South America, and Mr. Stanley's description of him is that 'he appears to be a staid and observing man.' In the letter of instructions which Mr Stanley left behind with Barttelot, Bonny is not mentioned; but in April we find a letter in which Barttelot, in the event of 'death, detention by Arabs, absence from any cause from Yambuya camp,' places the command of the rear column in Bonny's hands and it was Bonny who met Stanley on his return and told him of Barttelot's death. It now appears that Bonny confirms in every particular the extraordinary charges made by Mr. Stanley against both Barttelot and Jameson, adding details of even more appalling atrocity. This evidence is undoubtedly of extreme gravity, for Mr. Bonny was at least in communication with Barttelot and Jameson during the period when these nameless horrors are said to have been perpetrated; but we are still loth to believe that English officers can be transformed into devils incarnate by a few months' residence even in so outlandish a region as the Upper Aruwhimi. At least before we allow ourselves to be persuaded into accepting improbabilities so wild and so dishonouring to the English name, there are one or two points on which an explanation is required."

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* has glanced at an early copy of Mr. Caine's new work, "Picturesque India." It is charmingly illustrated, and if the letter press, which he has not examined, is as good as the engravings, the work is sure to be a success. It is, however, said to a bulky book for "globe-trotters" to carry about with them. "Picturesque India" is dedicated to Mr. William Digby, the agent in England of the National Congress.

THE status of female medical practitioners in Russia, about which there has been so much trouble and discussion, has now, it seems, been definitely and legally settled by a decree just published in the official *Gazette*. Lady doctors may now, it is said, practise freely in all parts of the Empire of the Czar, and will wear "a certain decoration" denoting their profession. They acquire the "special right" of practising in all institutions, gymnasia, and schools for young ladies and in all benevolent establishments and hospitals for women. They also have "the privilege" of practising in hospitals, dispensaries, and ambulances belonging to the Zemstvos, and are exempt from the obligations imposed by law upon their male colleagues of attending when called upon as experts in criminal trials.

THE Government of Bengal have intimated that at the forthcoming examination for appointment to Deputy Collectorships in Bengal, no candidate, who is already serving under another Government, will be allowed to compete, unless he obtains the previous permission of that Government.

Saturday, 15th November.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—"There are two more important points in which the management of the Court of Wards in the United Provinces during the past year is open to criticism. One concerns the rental collections. In every division, except Meerut and Jhansi, more than 10 per cent of the initial demand for current rent and arrears remained in balance at the end of the year, and though there were in some districts harvest losses, which may to a certain extent account for the deficiency, the explanation is not wholly satisfactory, and the Lieutenant Governor finds it necessary to insist that with strong establishments such as are attached to the Court of Wards better results ought ordinarily to be shown. In estates which have been long under official management, and in which there is no dispute as to the succession, it may be that some bad debts are to be expected; but 'the rents are too high, or the management is not successful when six per cent of the rental remain uncollected in an ordinary year.'

FROM the account of its work during the past year, the School of Art in Madras, the largest institution of the sort in India, seems to be making very satisfactory progress. The attendance at the drawing classes increased largely, and on the industrial side the number of apprentices has more than trebled within the last six years; while four important new departments—metal work, wood-carving, lacquer work and carpet-weaving—have been opened. "The general education of the apprentices," writes the the Superintendent, Mr. Havell, "is being attended to, and I believe that the industrial side is in a fair way to becoming a first-class technical school, provided that in future a liberal expenditure, commensurate with the wide scope of the school work, is allowed." One encouraging feature is that an offshoot from the Madras school, manned by students trained there, has already been started at Trivandrum, and is understood to be doing good work especially in providing designs of a purely Indian type for the ivory carvers of the Travancore State. In commenting on this fact Mr, Havell, like all others who speak with knowledge on the subject of Indian art, insists strongly on the necessity of giving up "wretched European designs" and reverting to native patterns. The chief drawback of the Madras School seems to be the want of prize funds and endowments from private sources.

THE *Times* is publishing a series of articles against the magazine rifle in which it maintains that, notwithstanding official statements to the contrary, the mechanism of the weapon constantly collapses at mere musketry practice.

THE Lord Mayor of London convened a meeting to discuss the oppression of the Jews in Russia, in response to a request signed by Peers, Prelates, members of the House of Commons, and leaders of all circles.

A SPECIAL telegram from London to the *Pioneer* dated the 11th instant states:—A Paris Syndicate having engaged to provide the Bank of Spain with four millions in gold, which it is unable to obtain in France, the Directors of the Bank of England have raised the Bank rate to six per cent to protect their reserve. Consequent on the general utter collapse in the American and English money markets, India and bank stocks, rupee paper and American rails have tumbled together. The latter have now reached the lowest point since the panic of 1885. Silver has dropped a penny after a steady decline all through the week. The immediate prospects of the metal are bad, and exchange is likely to hover round one and six pence till the close of the year. The Democratic success in America is largely due to the Farmers' Alliance and discontent with the recent Silver Bill. It is safe to anticipate a Free Coinage Act either by the present House next session or by the new House in 1892.

HIS Majesty the King of Portugal and the present Minister and Secretary of State of Portuguese India have been pleased to listen to the request of the Goanese, and have dismissed the Governor-General of Goa, M Vasco Guedes. General Francisco Maria de Cunha has been appointed instead. He left Lisbon *en route* for Goa on the 3rd instant.

A VERNACULAR paper says that the young Nawab of Rampore is about to go to England for education.

THE Committee of the Orientalists has fixed London, during next September, as the place of meeting for the International Oriental Congress. Dr. Leitner has been appointed Secretary for organising the meeting

PROF. MAX Muller has accepted the presidency of the proposed Oriental Congress. He was elected in the Room of Sir Henry Rawlinson, G. C. B., who has been compelled to retire on account of ill-health.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(Session 1890-91.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F.C.S. on *Tuesday*, th 18*th*, *Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Copper and Bismuth.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 18*th November*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Conductivity for Heat.

Lecture by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F.C.S. on *Wednesday*, the 19*th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Oxides of Nitrogen Continued.

Lecture by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F.C.S. on *Saturday*, the 22*nd Inst., at 4* P. M.

Subject: Chlorine.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,

November 15th, 1890. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

Monday, November 17, 1890.

THE IMPERIAL WAR SERVICE TROOPS.

Lord Lansdowne's present tour seems to have been planned with the special object of inspecting the Imperial War Service Troops of the Phulkian and Rajput States. It will be in the recollection of the reader that three years ago the Nizam of Hydrabad, or, in other words, Abdul Huq, who was then the *de facto* ruler of that State, offered the sum of sixty lakhs of rupees as a free gift to the Government of India, for the purpose of strengthening the defences of the North-Western Frontier. The Nizam's action undoubtedly possessed a great political significance and it was followed by similar offers from other feudatory Chiefs; but nevertheless, we felt it our duty to advise Lord Dufferin not to accept them, as we thought there were strong objections to the British Government in India being carried on any thing like a system of benevolences. We fully recognised the desirability of making the feudatory Chiefs and Princes of India participate in the defence of the Empire, and we ventured to suggest, in our issue of the 10th October, 1887, that that important object could be best attained by utilizing a portion of their armies for this purpose. The late Viceroy was pleased to adopt our suggestion. At a Durbar held at Patiala just two years ago on the occasion of the Maharaja's marriage, Lord Dufferin announced that the Government of India did not think it necessary or desirable to accept from the feudatory States the pecuniary assistance which they had so freely tendered, but it had decided to enlist their co-operation in one very important particular. His Lordship then explained how this co-operation was to be secured and stated that the Government of India would ask those Chiefs who had especially good fighting material in their armies to raise a portion of those armies to such a pitch of general efficiency as would make them fit to go into action side by side with the Imperial troops; and that to help the Chiefs in the work, of maintaining the efficiency of the troops selected for service, a few English officers would be appointed as advisers and inspectors. This policy was loyally accepted by the feudatory Chiefs of the Punjab and Rajputana, who had especially good fighting material in their armies, and considerable progress has been made during the past two years in the direction of carrying out Lord Dufferin's scheme.

During his recent visit to Patiala Lord Lansdowne had an opportunity of seeing the Imperial War Service Corps of the Phulkian States on parade. The strength of the troops of all ranks paraded was about 2,500, and the Viceroy inspected them carefully. After the inspection was over, His Excellency addressed Colonel Meliss, the Chief Inspecting Officer of Imperial War Service Troops in India, in the following terms:—"Before I leave the ground I desire to express to you the great satisfaction which it has given me to see this fine body of troops on parade. The troops which you have recently submitted to the Government of India left me in no doubt that the forces of the three States had made excellent progress in the period during which they have been subject to your inspection, and that their efficiency, discipline and equipment were in the highest degree creditable. I am glad to have seen with my own eyes how much you, and the officers under you, have been able to achieve in this direction in a comparatively short space of time, and I feel no doubt that, as you yourself have acknowledged in the report to which I refer, the large measure of success which has been obtained, would not, in the case of the Patiala troops, have been arrived at without the support of His Highness the Maharaja who has taken so strong a personal interest in this important movement. I shall be much obliged if you will kindly cause my approval to be notified to the different regiments in orders." Indeed the infantry and cavalry which now represent the Imperial Service Corps of the States of Patiala, Nabha and Jhind, reflect great credit on the Phulkian Chiefs. It is worthy of note that the commissioned officers of the Corps are of two classes, those appointed direct, and those who have risen from the ranks. At Ulwar which he next visited Lord Lansdowne also spoke highly of the efforts made by the Maharaja to place a portion of His Highness's forces in a state of military discipline and efficiency, so as to render them fit to serve in the field with the regular armies in the event of a national emergency. The Viceroy in replying to the toast of his health proposed by the Maharaja at the State banquet given by His Highness, observed:—"To the success of this important movement two conditions are indispensable; on the one hand a martial spirit and good fighting qualities amongst the troops themselves, characteristics which are certainly not absent in the case of your own subjects, and on the other, the close interest and personal support of the Chief himself. The latter condition has, I am glad to say, been complied with in a most conspicuous manner in your Highness's case." After witnessing the parade of the Imperial Service troops numbering 492 cavalry and 820 infantry, Lord Lansdowne, addressing the Maharaja, expressed the pleasure which it had given him to see the Ulwar Imperial troops on parade, and he complimented His Highness upon their admirable steadiness, and upon the precision with which they had gone through their movements. The Viceroy's inspection of the Imperial Service Troops of Jodhpore, consisting entirely of cavalry, was equally satisfactory. The parade was held on a sandy plain, some two miles from camp. The Maharaja, it should be remembered, has undertaken to raise two cavalry regiments, each 600 strong, and these are being gradually formed. The greatest care, we are told, is being taken to enlist only Rajputs actually resident in the State, and not a single man from outside has been enrolled. This fact furnishes a conclusive answer to the critics who condemned Lord Dufferin's noble scheme on the ground that mercenaries would be mostly employed by the feudatory Chiefs in their Imperial War Service Corps. Before the parade was dismissed the Viceroy, addressing Sir Pertap Singh, the Prime Minister of Jodhpore, spoke as follows:—"Before leaving the ground, I desire to express the great pleasure which it has given me to inspect the Sirdar Risala. The reports which I had received from Colonel Meliss and Major Beatson referred to the extraordinary progress which this remarkable body of men had made since it has been placed under special discipline and training, and it has given me the greatest gratification to see them with my own eyes, and to observe the soldier-like bearing of the force, and the manner in which it is mounted and equipped. You must allow me to compliment you upon the precision and smartness with which the regiment has gone through the movements which I have just witnessed, and I beg that you will be so good as to notify in orders, for the information of your officers and men, the statement of my entire satisfaction with all that I have seen this morning."

The success that has so far attended the noble scheme which Lord Dufferin announced at Patiala two years ago naturally suggests the desirability of extending it. And we are glad to find, that this is likely to be done in a short time. Lord Lansdowne, in the course of the speech he delivered in proposing the health of the Maharaja of Patiala at the dinner given in the public guest tent on the evening of the 23rd ultimo, referred to his predecessor's scheme for utilizing the armies of the feudatory States, and observed:—"There are at present under training in round numbers 6,400 cavalry and about 7,000 infantry, a body of men well disciplined, thoroughly equipped, and in point of military spirit and fighting qualities fully fitted to take their place in the general system of Imperial defence, and I feel no doubt that as time goes on we shall see our way to accepting, wholly, or in part, some of the numerous offers which are still open to us. The case is, however, one in which I am anxious to proceed carefully and deliberately, making sure of each step which we take before attempting a further advance. I have often heard it said that the numbers which I have just given you, although they represent a material addition to our resources, might easily have been exceeded, and that with a little judicious pressure on our part there would have been no difficulty in obtaining the adhesion of a number of States which have up to the present taken no part in associating themselves with the movement. I must frankly say that this complaint is not one which causes me many misgivings and I own that if the Government of India is to be found fault with in connection with this subject, I would far sooner that we should be blamed for moving rather too slowly than rather too fast." This is the language of genuine statesmanship. Yes, the Government of India cannot proceed too cautiously in this matter. The Viceroy continued:—"I have given my most anxious consideration to this question, and I have come to the conclusion that we ought on no account to accept assistance of this kind from the feudatory States, except in cases where there is the clearest possible evidence to show, first, that the ruler of the State in question is honestly and sincerely desirous of placing his troops at our disposal, and esteems it an honour to have those troops brought into line with those of the Imperial Government; secondly, that such service will not impose too heavy a burden on the State, and that there is to be found amongst its people a genuine and a loyal desire to accept such service; and, thirdly, that there exists in the troops themselves that military spirit so conspicuous in some of the races of India and which has given to our Native Army some of the finest fighting material in the world. *The essence of the whole scheme is that there should be no compulsion in the matter, and that only those States should be singled out which are not only willing but anxious to bear their part with us in defending the Empire in the hour of need.*" We need hardly say that we fully subscribe to every word in the passage we have just quoted and Lord Lansdowne's truly statesman-like views embodied therein will commend themselves to the approval of all sensible and right-minded persons. If the scheme which Lord Dufferin announced at Patiala two years ago and which is about to be extended under the conditions laid down by his successor, be properly worked, the Government will not secure the addition of some 50,000 disciplined soldiers to the army of India, without any cost to the revenues of the Empire, and at the same time stimulate the loyalty of the feudatory Chiefs and Princes, and provide congenial occupation for the class whose exclusion from any thing like a suitable career is an admitted reproach to the British rule. The only thing that is wanting to make Lord Dufferin's scheme a perfect success is the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst for the training of Native commissioned officers for the Imperial Service Corps. We cannot, therefore, regret too deeply the decision of Lord Landsdowne's Government on the project started by a number of Chiefs and Native gentlemen in the Deccan to establish a Military College at Puna as a memorial of the Duke of Connaught's command of the Bombay Army. We hope very earnestly that the Government will reconsider that decision.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

SIR ALFRED CROFT'S Report on public instruction in Bengal for the year 1889-90 has been reviewed by the Lieutenant-Governor in an interesting Resolution. The increase in the number under instruction in the province has for some time past been at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. In 1888-89 the number of pupils borne on the rolls of the different educational institutions was nearly 30,000 in excess of the figures for 1887-88, but the total number of pupils under instruction during the past year only rose by 9,773 in comparison with the previous year. It would, at first sight, appear that the rate of progress reached in recent years was not maintained last year. But it should be remembered that there was a decrease in the number of aided lower primary schools. The Lieutenant-Governor observes:—"Too much importance must not be attached to the fluctuations in the numbers of the lower primary schools. The indigenous schools of Chittagong, for instance, present endless difficulties in the way of accurate classification, so that primaries disappear only to be counted in another category as Koran Schools. The tenure of the lowest fringe, or to use another metaphor, of the outer circle of these primaries is described as thoroughly precarious and unstable. Hundreds or even thousands of these are set up, carry on feebly and intermittently for a period, and then disappear leaving no trace. The Director has opportunely raised the question whether the country or the cause of education derives any advantage from the expenditure of money on such ephemeral schools, which make no appreciable impression on the ignorance of the rural population. The anxiety of Government, to extend elementary education has been constantly declared and is an established principle of the educational policy; but a mere superficial extension, with a view to show larger numbers on the list of pupils, without requiring any depth or conformity with the existing standard, does not commend itself to the Lieutenant-Governor. The money available for primary education is necessarily limited in amount, and it is essential, in the interests of economy and of the really useful schools, that the allotment should be spent with discrimination. Under present circumstances, therefore, while the primary grant remains inexpansive, the consolidation, rather than an unlimited extension, of the primary system appears to be advisable and theDirector's recommendation is therefore accepted that, for the present, admission to the reward examination should be limited to schools that satisfy certain conditions as to number and progress of pupils as determined by inspection *in situ*, and that no school so admitted should be entitled to any reward unless it earns at the examination a certain minimum sum." In these sensible and thoughtful observations the fine Roman hand of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton is traceable. We have for some years past strongly protested against the establishment of bogus primary schools. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that so bogus education is not in request among the masses; it would be sheer waste of money and energy to extend the system of primary schools, merely with a view to show larger numbers on the list of pupils. Well does the Lieutenant-Governor say that the progress of education cannot be gauged by the test of numbers alone. Let the existing primary schools be first made really useful, and then there will be time enough to extend the system. The supply of primary schools in excess of the demand for them would cause waste of public money which might be devoted to more useful purposes; but we are glad that the Lieutenant-Governor has set his face against a mere superficial extension of the primary system.

The statistic relations to higher education, although they show a slight falling off in the number of College students, betoken the same eagerness as has been previously noticed on the part of the upper and middle classes of the community to avail themselves of the advantages of education. During the last three years there has been an increase of more private collegiate institutions, of which four were established last year. There are now 38 Colleges in all, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the increasing demand for University education and the development of private enterprise are gratifying. The slight falling off in the number of college students during the past year was, we need hardly say, due to the result of fewer passed candidates at the Entrance Examination of 1889 being available to supply the places of those who had left the colleges after taking their degrees or otherwise. The College reports, we are told, bear testimony to substantial progress and mention cases of liberality of individual benefactors which merit the acknowledgments of Government. The total number of secondary schools of all classes rose by 2 per cent during the past year, but there was not a corresponding increase in the number of pupils. This fact as the Lieutenant-Governor remarks, betokens an unnecessary multiplication of schools and an unhealthy competition among them for pupils. It appears that the high English and the middle English Schools are both numerous and have more pupils; but there is a decrease in the number of middle vernacular schools managed by Municipal or District Boards. We notice that in accordance with the new rules framed under the Local Self Government Act all middle schools in extra-urban tracts have been transferred to the control of District and Local Boards. These rules which were promulgated in April last give somewhat larger powers to the District Boards than they had previously enjoyed, and define more clearly the functions and position of the Inspector as a controlling officer. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that the relations between the Boards and the Deputy Inspectors in the majority of districts are eminently satisfactory. His Honor, however, regrets that in some places the education work of the District Boards has been allowed to fall too much into the hands of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman in his executive capacity. Sir Steuart Bayley emphatically declares that the policy of entrusting District Boards with certain educational work has been deliberately adopted by Government and that improvement can only be obtained by perseverance.

Schools for special instruction in Bengal include training schools for teachers, the institutions for professional, technical, art and industrial education, and schools of a special character. The number of students in Law, we observe, declined from 935 to 912, while those in Medicine, Engineering and Arts and Industry as also in other special schools rose, more especially in the institutions last mentioned where the increase was from 172 to 611. The figures, indeed, indicate that a fair proportion of the youth of Bengal are seeking to devote their talents to professions comparatively new to them. The attendance at the Seebpore Civil Engineering College was the largest yet recorded. The Government School of Art continues to attract students. The statistics relating to native girls' schools show a net loss of 149 schools and 4,604 pupils; while those of European education indicate that last year the number of boys increased by 40, while there were 12 girls fewer under instruction. There was a satisfactory increase in the total number of Mahomedan pupils, which rose from 423,564 to 436,653. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with great satisfaction that the appreciation of Mahomedans for English education continues to grow steadily and even rapidly. The financial statistics show that the total sum spent in Bengal on education of all descriptions during the past year was, in round numbers 87½ lakhs, of which 32½ lakhs was contributed from public sources and 55 lakhs represented private expenditure. The population of England and Wales is about 26 millions and the total sum annually allotted for their education is something like three millions of pounds sterling. The population of Bengal is 66 millions, and the total sum spent from public sources on education of all descriptions in the Province is a quarter millions of pounds sterling. These figures speak for themselves and hardly require any comment.

THE SIXTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE Tivoli Gardens are already in the contractors' hands, and the Congress pavilion is expected to be ready by the 15th of December. Babu Mahendra Chunder Chunder's name is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be done properly and in time, specially as he will be materially assisted by Babu Nilmani Mitter, the distinguished Engineer and architect. It will seat five thousand persons, of whom, as we stated in our last, only a thousand will be delegates. The accommodation for visitors, who are expected from all parts of the country, therefore, will be ample. It should however, be distinctly understood by the intending visitors that the Congress Committee do not undertake to house and entertain them, but they will have to make their own arrangements. To provide for proper seating accommodation in the Congress pavilion, it is very desirable that the Committee should know the approximate number of visitors that may be expected. A suggestion has been thrown out in certain quarters that as visitors would most willingly share the burden of the Congress expenses a small entrance fee might be charged. We do not know whether the Congress Committee will take up the suggestion and act upon it. Several houses in the neighbourhood of the Tivoli Gardens have been already engaged and others are about to be.

The Calcutta Standing Committee of the Congress have suggested the following subjects for discussion by the approaching Congress:—

1. The Reform of the Legislative Councils upon a partially representative basis.
2. The employment of Natives of India in the higher offices of State with special reference to the recent despatch of the Secretary of State upon the Report of the Public Service Commission.
3. The Police.
4. Home Charges.
5. The Separation of Judicial from Executive functions in the administration of criminal justice.
6. The Excise question.
7. The Jury system.
8. Income-tax.

The Standing Committee and the Reception Committee are doing their work energetically, and it remains for the different Provincial Committees to make allotment of delegates and proceed to their election. To Bengal Behar, Orissa and Assam have been allotted 360 delegates, and as soon as it is known how many delegates will come from each district the district allotments will be made. It is very desirable that the representative basis should be as largely preserved in the election of delegates as possible. Mussulman delegates should everywhere have the preference for obvious reasons. One of the Secretaries has issued a circular from which we make the following extract:

Great care should be taken to secure the best possible men as delegates, and to ensue that all creeds, castes, and sections of the community are adequately, and, so far as may be, proportionately represented.

Over and above the full number of delegates, which each circle is entitled to send to the Congress according to the last year's Resolution, it would be better to elect a few more delegates provisionally, in order that they might afterwards fill up, without any loss of time and further trouble, the places of those delegates who, owing to illness or some accident, are unable at the last moment to proceed to Calcutta.

The following rules must be carefully attended to:—

The delegates should, as far as practicable, be elected at public meeting or in the case of the public associations at the meetings, or the Committee meetings, of such Associations.

Every delegate before taking his seat will have to pay a fee of ten rupees. No exception can be made to this rule, and those delegates, who are not in a position to pay this, as well as their travelling expenses, must be furnished with the requisite amount by their constituencies or some of the wealthier members of the party.

Every delegate must be furnished with a certificate in duplicate very clearly written in English, setting forth his full name, with any titles, honorary or other degrees, &c., to which he may be entitled; caste, religion, status, profession or occupation. Also the name of the Congress Circle from which he comes, and of the constituency, or community, or Association, which he represents, and the date of his election. This certificate must be signed by the Chairman of the meeting

or Chairmen of the meetings, at which, or by the Headman, secular or spiritual, of the community, or by the Presidents or Secretary of the Association, by which, he was elected. One copy of such certificate he must send by post within 3 days of his election to J. GHOSAL, ESQR., Kashiabagan Garden House, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

And the other he must bring with him and produce, when paying his fee, before he can obtain a ticket, or be allowed to take his seat. It must be clearly understood that this rule will be rigidly insisted on, and if gentlemen really elected as delegates arrive at Calcutta, and are denied admission to the Congress, because they have forgotten to bring or neglected to procure their credentials, it will be for them to blame themselves, and no one else.

The several Standing Congress Committees will decide whether, besides these two copies they will require the delegates of their respective circles to send to them a third copy. They will probably issue printed forms, in which all the required particulars can be filled in, to all Committees, communities, and Associations within their circles, so as to render compliance with this rule as little burthensome as possible and ensure uniformity.

The Secretary goes on to say :—

I shall feel much obliged by your supplying me with the following detailed information by the first week of December next :—

1. The total number of delegates that will come to Calcutta for the next Congress from your Circle.

2. How many of them are Mahomedans.

3. Of the Mahomedans how many will live European fashion.

4. How many Hindus will live European fashion.

5. Besides the Hindus and Mahomedans, how many delegates of what other caste or communities, such as Parsis, Jews, Europeans, Eurasians, &c., will live Europeanfashion.

6. Of the Hindus, who will live Indian-fashion, how many will require separate cooking places or cooking food by their own cooks.

7. How many Hindus will take food, cooked by Bengal Brahmins.

8. How many Hindus will not take any food that is not cooked by Brahmins of their own Province or by their own caste-people, and will not at the same time have such cooks with them.

I beg also to remind you that all delegates are to take with them their own pillows and bedding, and if they need such things, mosquito-curtains. Also one or two *lotas or batlos*, a *thala* or two and any small vessels for water and cooking, . . . will be provided by the Reception Committee.

Should it be found desirable to bring Brahmin cooks from your place to Calcutta for cooking the foods of the Hindu delegates of your circle, whether you would be able to engage and send such cooks here and what would be the cost of each such cook including his wages, travelling charges, and every other expense.

Will you kindly ascertain, and let me know the number of visitors, likely to attend the Congress from your circle for whom it would be desirable to provide seats at the Congress Pavilion or Meeting Hall. Visitors will, of course, be admitted by tickets, rules and conditions regarding which will be hereafter communicated.

Reports of all Election or Congress meetings should be sent by wire to a daily newspaper at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lucknow, Allahabad, Lahore, and Kurrachi. Where there are no daily papers, such reports should be sent there to weekly newspapers.

RESOLUTION XIII—Clause A.—"That in view of the large number of delegates, this year, assembled, and, the probability arising from past experience, of their number continuing to increase year by year, henceforth the number of delegates to be allowed from each Congress Circle be limited to five per million of the total population of the Circle: the Standing Committee of each Circle allotting the number which their jurisdiction as a whole is entitled to elect amongst their several electorial divisions as may seem most expedient."

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

THE timing of the Mail Train that leaves Howrah every evening has been altered again and the change has been welcomed by the public. There were worse difficulties to combat with the 8 o'clock train than a hasty dinner, and the European mercantile community which was put to serious difficulties has succeeded in making its powerful voice heard. The accelarated speed has been kept up, in fact further increased, as the time lost by late departure has to be gained between this and Mogulsarai. The "Express" appliances are, however, not yet satisfactory, and better carriage accommodation is required.

In this connection our readers having occasion to visit Baidyanath will be glad to hear that the Down Mail will stop there though a similar concession has not been extended with regard to the Up Mail. Baidyanath is an important pilgrim station that used all along to be touched both by the Up and the Down Mails, and the reason of this stoppage was inexplicable though many unimportant stations were served. To Mr. S. P. Chatterjee, the florist, is the Down Mail concession said to belong, for he threatened the *mem logues* with dried up flowers that settled the question in no time. As regards the Up Mail Allahabad *mem logues* have to be similarly threatened, we suppose, or better judgment should prevail with the authorities, of their own motion.

Convenience of passengers has evidently little weight with Railway authorities and quite an appreciable premium has been put on arbitrary conduct by the apathy of the new Railway Act. That the wants of the native inner man have to be attended to is forgotten, so long as a train stops for a sufficiently long time for breakfast or dinner where there are refreshment rooms for Europeans. The *Mitralayas* of yore, which were a boon to the native travelling public on the East India Railway, have had to be abolished, because superior claims had to be attended to, and now in fact there is not a decent place along the whole line where a respectable native traveller can have a morsel of food. At some stations the shadow of a Hindoo Hotel is kept up, but it is only shadow and nothing more. Buildings are not available within the railway compound, so that the traveller may proceed by the same train that he has come by, after having his refreshment; where such buildings are available they are generally of a miserable character and prohibitive rents are charged. Passes for stores are not allowed, and no facilities afforded for the wants of passengers. We trust the matter will be enquired into and better arrangements made. One of these 'shadows' is at Mokama by itself an important station, and all the more important being one of the changing stations for the Tirhut State Railway; the Hindoo Hotel buildings which were rent-free before or only yielded a nominal rent, were, we are told, "recently put up to auction." The lessee and his constituents complain of the railway latrines facing the rooms, but to no avail; supplies cannot be readily and economically had from Patna or Monghyr as even a miserable third class pass is considered too great a concession. The traveller suffers as well as the lessee, and in no time there will cease to be travellers to be entertained or a hotel-keeper to entertain them.

Another matter in which the conveniences and comfort of the travelling public are ignored are the timing of the trains. Complaints on this head are most bitter not even excepting the E. I. R. Chord line, on the Tirhut State Railway and the Bengal Section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway. As respects the E. I. R. line itself our correspondent at Chunar has already given expressions to general dissatisfaction for the inconvenience felt in that locality. A passanger for Calcutta has to leave Purulia in the afternoon without his dinner, and has to wait at Assansole from 6 o'clock in the morning up to 2 o'clock and that without any accommodation to speak of. In a waiting room, furnished with a short and narrow bench and an armless chair, have to be huddled up half a dozen or more first and second class passengers, mostly suffering from gold fever of course, while the intermediate and third class unfortunates are left in the enjoyment of balmy breeze in the open Varanda outside. If crossing the Damodar Bridge in day light was insisted upon owing to the supposed unsettled state of the line the inconvenience would be intelligible. But as a matter of fact the Bridge is rarely reached before nightfall and even if it did there is little reason why an earlier train should not leave Chakradharpur and catch the Down passenger.

We would recommend the Railway authorities to carefully consider the matters we have indicated above.

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LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

SIR STEUART BAYLEY will make over charge of his office to his successor on the 15th December and will start for England the same day. Arrangements are being made by the different bodies for presenting a suitable farewell address to him. A public banquet will probably be given in his honor prior to his departure, the details of which have not yet been settled.

THE Viceroy will arrive in Calcutta on the 9th of December.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday last when a large party of Native and European gentlemen received him at the Sealdah platform.

THE *Madras Mail* says that there is a possibility of Lord Harris being transferred to Madras. The names of Sir Cecil Raikes and Sir John Gorst have been mentioned in connection with the vacancy.

MR. MACKENZIE will be in Calcutta this week and will proceed to relieve Mr. Charles Crosthwaite in Burma. So long as Mr. Macdonald, the new Commissioner of the Central Provinces, does not come from Europe Mr. Neil will act for him.

As had been anticipated Sir John Ware Edgar accompanies his chief. The liklihood is that Mr. Stevens will permanently succeed Sir John as our Chief Secretary upon which the Province may be well congratulated. During the short time that he has been in office Mr. Stevens has both in ability and sympathy with the people shown himself a fitting successor of Sir John.

THE opening of the coming Calcutta season will be marked by a social event of wide interest —the marriage of Miss Bayley, at Belvedere, which is to come off in the first week of December.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE, Legal Member of the Legislative Council of India, will very likely retire next April. Sir George Chesney, the Military Member, also leaves about the same time, and there will thus be two of the most important offices in the Government of India to be filled up.

RAJA DURGA CHURN LAW and Syed Amir Hossein having gone out of the Supreme Legislative Council by rotation Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter and Nawab Ashanulla have been appointed to their place. The Nawab has by his well-directed liberality deserved well of the Government, and represents not only a wealthy family but an influential section of the Musulman community. As regards Sir Romesh Chunder his appointment will be hailed with delight all over the country. An ex-Judge—particularly when that Judge was the Hon'ble Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter—would necessarily make an able legislator and in him the country will find a strong legislator such as it urgently requires in these days of reforming mania. His recent Bombay tour has much benefited Sir Romesh Chunder, and he will be able to take up his legislative duties in right earnest. Sir Romesh Chunder is a member of the Executive Committee of the British Indian Association. We congratulate the Association and the country on his appointment.

THE probable date of the Czarewitch's arrival in Bombay is December 23rd. Colonel Montague Gerard, of the Central India Horse, and two other officers of the Indian Army will be attached to the party. His imperial Highness's stay in India will last in all about five weeks.

THE High Court has set right a grievous wrong done by the Chota Nagpur Court in the notorious father Cus case. The bellicose priest has been sentenced to eight months' simple imprisonment which will serve to warn those inclined to adopt the Koran in the one hand and the sword in the other principle. The sentences on the aggrieved zemindars' people have also been lightened.

A COMMITTEE, we hear, is now sitting at the office of the Punjab Inspector-General of Prisons for the consideration of the question of jail plans. Dr. Gray is being assisted by an Engineer and the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab.

RESPECTING Indian reform legislation in Parliament next Session, the *Hindu's* London correspondent states that Mr. Bradlaugh drops his big Bill, substituting a shorter draft. "What Mr. Bradlaugh has done," says the correspondent, "has been to take Lord Cross's Bill, maintain its general form even to the number of clauses and sections, and introduce into it the Congress plan in its essentials." The next Congress will give this revised Bill its most careful consideration.

IT is said that several members of Cambridge University will be candidates for the Tagore Professorship of Law in March next. The course is one of twelve lectures upon any of the following four subjects and the grant is Rs. 10,000:—(1) The law relating to Damages; (2) the law of Estoppel in British India; (3) the Mahomedan law, relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy, and Guardianship of Minors, according to the Sunnis; (4) the Mahomedan law relating to the same subjects, according to the Shiahs.

FIFTY-FIVE "lady doctors"—we did not know we had so many of them—have in the character of experts petitioned the legislature for raising the 'age of consent." As experts again they are able to fish up filthy facts from hospital records—extending over a period and area not mentioned in the memorial—to prove the necessity of the change. The figures are unfortunately poor, and the facts meagre and incapable of verification. It would be interesting to compare English Hospital statistics of a similar character and to investigate the results of tight lacing and hard belting which English legislature has not yet sought to put down by any sumptuary law. The "lady doctors" who complain of painful and difficult labour in the case of "child wives," might with advantage study this branch of their midwifery at home. As regards "unlawful use" to which some of the quotations evidently refer there would be no *Hindu* objection to raising the age of consent to sixteen or sixty for the matter of that.

METEORS and shooting stars are common enough sights after nightfall during certain part of the year but rarely are they seen in day light. The other day, however, one of these remarkable phenomena was observed in Samastipur on the Tirhut State Railway and the adjacent places at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. A shooting sulphurous flame of yellow blue hue was seen to shoot rapidly from the South West to the North East and split itself up as it broadened and then disappear in space. It was in view for about ten seconds and made a strange whirring noise that first drew the observer's attention to it. So far as we have been able to ascertain from several trustworthy eye-witnesses no meteoric shower followed and many people mistook it to be a big-sized and powerful rocket. We do not know if any accurate scientific observations were taken.

THE *Illustrated London News* has a number of fancy sketches about Indian cricketting which will not enhance the journal's reputation for fairness. The sketches are ostensibly made by a cavalry officer and ridicule the development of physical exercises by natives of India. The growing taste for manly English sports among our young men deserves to be encouraged, and it is much to be regretted that the English public with insufficient information regarding these matters should by the instrumentality of prominent sketches in one of the best circulated illustrated papers be allowed to run away with the idea that our attempts in this direction are completely abortive. The letter press introducing these objectionable sketches tries to soften their evil effects and requests Indian sportsmen to take them as jokes. Even as jokes, however, which are of rather a practical character they seem to be completely out of place. Caricatures may have their usefuless in running down and exposing social and political evils. But their usefulness and justification are confined to matters requiring exposure. Mr. Vernon's team will bear testimony to the superiority of our cricketeers and the English public have had some opportunities o judging for themselves when a Parsee Eleven visited Great Britain sometime ago. In Puna there has lately been some misunderstanding between Indian and European cricketeers, and it is quite possible that an officious partisan has taken upon himself to seek vengeance in this unworthy manner.

WHILE the native stage is every day making appreciable progress it is satisfactory to observe that our *jatras* are holding their own though they have come to lose much of their old fashioned character. Some of the well-known professional companies are steadily enjoying public patronage both in town and the mafassil, but it is the amateurs who seem to do the best. The Jorasanko amateurs' company consisting largely of Star Theatre 'veterans' who seek recreation by this old fashioned diversion from stage traditions with which their weeks and months are taken up, have attained a superior standard of excellence, and has met with warm appreciation wherever they have given performances. One excellent feature of the company is that they allow duly grown up people to join them and take care that young ones are not spoiled.

THE carters' strike prevailing in Calcutta week before last has subsided. The causes of the strike appear to be that the men complain that the heavy taxation to which they are subjected leaves them no margin for profit. Recent orders of the Municipality as to the provision of better cow-sheds and the provision of a better class of bullocks, has also crippled them, as they are poor men who hire out their vehicles from a number of owners at fixed rate per day, which they are forced to pay whether their earnings allow them to do so or not. They complain very bitterly of Police oppression, and trivial charges brought against them by the Agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Hackney carriages complain of exactly the samething, and both classes are required to effect fabulous improvement.

THE Hackney Carriage sub-Committee have made discoveries for which a sub-committee need hardly have been appointed. The owners are poor and in debt, European firms of coach builders will not build model gharries for a song, and for the luxury of a superior class of carriages you must pay a high scale of fares. If so, the livery stable keepers are there, and they have only to enlarge their scope of business. But they will not agree to reasonable rates. Improvement in liveries will not much benefit the public though the street sight may possibly be improved. Milage rates are recommended.

THE Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay met at Abu Road on Sunday last. There was a dinner in the evening at which their Excellencies were joined by the Governor-General's Agent and the Resident of the Western Rajputana States. After dinner and illumination on Tuesday, the Viceroy left for Jaipur which was reached at 10 a.m. the following day. The special correspondent of the *Englishman* thus describes the pageantry:

A body of Nagars executed a sword dance the whole way along the road, which was lined by the State troops and by the armed retainers, horse and foot of the principal Sirdars. There were the Native State's troops in their original style clad in gorgeous garments and armed with quaint weapons, horseman in chain ar.. our, elephants with brilliant trappings, camel and horse sowars, lines of raths or bullock coaches with gaily caparisoned, bullocks, all combining to form a most interesting spectacle. Apparently some good fighting material could be obtained among the Nagars who are ascetics enlisted by the State early in life and who are compelled to take the vow of celibacy To these men is entrusted principally the charge of the Forts and Treasuries throughout the State.

The usual visits were paid and returned, and the scene in the Durbar is described to have been very bright. Nearly all the Durbaries wore the old Rajput dress with its ample white skirt, and glittering jewels and brocades. On Thursday the Albert Museum was inspected and in the afternoon a visit was paid to the interesting old capital of Amber. At night there was a successful conversazione at the Albert Hall. The following morning there was pig-sticking and inspection of the Jaipur Transport corps, and in the afternoon foundation was laid by the Viceroy of a regimental hospital for the Transport Corps, as well as a general hospital and dispensary for the workmen engaged in the adjacent establishments.

THE Russian press is unanimous in welcoming the pacific statement made by Lord Salisbury at the Guildhall Banquet relative of the approaching visit of the Czarewitch to India.

THE last report of the Calcutta Municipality is unacceptable to the Government of Bengal for more than one reason. The first is preliminary as they call it in legal parlance, and the official Resolution says:—

This is the first report submitted by the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta on the working of the Municipality under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act II of 1888. As the area of the Town now comprises the amalgamated area of the Suburbs, the general statistics given are not comparable with those of previous years, and it is probably due to this cause, as well as to the fact that a new Chairman has been appointed after the close of the year, that the present report is in some respects less complete than others which have lately been submitted by the Commissioners. The Lieutenant Governor observes that in previous occasions it has been usual for the Commissioners to summarise the reports they receive from their Health Officer and Engineer, and to describe in more or less detail in separate chapters the work done during the year in these departments. In the present year these important chapters have been omitted, while the subjects to which they refer have only received very cursory treatment in an introductory chapter, and it is necessary to examine the departmental reports in order to obtain any adequate appreciation of the work really done by the Municipality. The object of an administration report is, however, to lay before the public and Government a self-contained account of the work done during the year and the Lieutenant-Governor would, therefore, be glad if in future reports the Commissioners would revert to their former practice, and arrange to furnish fuller information under the heads of Sanitation and Engineering. At the same time it might be possible to curtail some of the other sections of the report, and so not increase the dimensions of a volume which is already sufficiently bulky. The Lieutenant-Governor desires also to express a hope that in future it may be found possible to submit this report with greater punctuality It is due to Government on the 1st August, but the present report was not received until the 17th of October.

The work done by the Commissioners is, however appreciated by the Lieutenant-Governor, for the Resolution goes on to say that there were no less than 26 members, who attended 50 meetings or more during the year, and seven members (of whom three were nominated and four elected) who attended over 100 meetings. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that these results, showing how largely the Commissioners devote their time and trouble without remuneration to Municipal duties, afford the most satisfactory evidence of the growth of public spirit in the metropolis.

AFTER tacitly approving of Dr. Simpson's hobbies and trusting they will be deliberated upon in Committee the Resolution again goes on to complement the Commissioners:

Upon the whole there can be no doubt that the administration of the Calcutta Municipality during the past year was marked by very satisfactory progress, great attention to work on the part of the Commissioners, and improvement in all directions. The extension of the water-supply and of suburban drainage, the improvements in the flushing of the sewers, the large sums expended on maintenance of roads, the inception of the new Central Road, the experimental construction of incinerators, the revision of assessments, the acquisition of land for a new *dhobikhanna*, and many other important matters, sufficiently attest the activity of the Commissioners and of the officers of the Municipality in the discharge of their duties. This year was also marked by harmonious relations between the Commissioners and the Executive, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe in the present report the absence of any jarring or discordant note.

The concluding portion of the above comments is hardly consistent with facts. The Resolution winds up with an eulogium upon Sir Henry Harrison's services as Municipal Chairman for nine years in which all reference to the new Municipal Act is carefully avoided. In the body of the Resolution, however, the assessment proceedings so bitterly complained of by the rate-payers are sought to be vindicated.

THE *Englishman* has the following characteristic remarks about the proverbial setting sun:—

We are informed that Sir Steuart Bayley has recommended a large number of Native subordinate Offices for direct appointment to posts hitherto reserved for senior members of the Covenanted Civil Service. Two native gentlemen whose names are mentioned are said to have been recommended for direct appointment as District Magistrates. Babu Brojendra Kumar Seal who has hitherto held a special appointment as District Judge of Bankura, has already been gazetted District and Sessions Judge, and has been appointed to officiate in the first grade of Judges thereby depriving Judicial Officers in the regular line of a step after years of bad promotion and bad exchange. * * * * Such a move would be certain to provoke an outburst of all the hostility to the present Bengal Government, which has hitherto been restrained with difficulty out of a feeling of personal respect for Sir Steuart Bayley, and a desire to avoid a renewal of the race warfare of Lord Ripon's time. This is no mere question of the Civil Service being deprived of certain appointments to which it claims an indisputable right. There is no doubt, much to be said from the Civilian's point of view. On entering the service, they were told by Government that certain posts were to be expressly reserved for them, and now after the lapse of long years they are thrust aside for men who, whatever their merits, have never received the shadow of promise on which to base an expectation of such preferment. That Government should thus break its promises may well be regarded as a scandalous injustice. But as we have said there is a still more important aspect of this matter. How will the public like it? How will it be taken by the classes whom it most concerns? How will the European residents in the Mofussil and the Native Zemindars who have a valuable stake in the country relish the prospect of having European Civilians replaced by Native as Magistrates and Sessions Judges? We are greatly mistaken if even the rumour of such a proposal does not send a thrill of alarm and indignation throughout the province. It has not escaped notice that various experiments have been attempted under the present *regime* with the object of advancing Native subordinates at the expense of their European superiors, and of placing increased power and responsibility in the hands of men whose sphere of duty was sharply defined as a result of the Ilbert Bill controversy. Little or nothing has been said regarding these experiments, and it is possible, therefore, that Government may have been lulled into the belief that is action was approved by the Europeanpopulatiotn. If any hallucination of the kind prevails in the Provincial Council Chamber, it is likely to be rudely dispelled by the reception that awaits the latest extension of anti-European policy. There can be no objection to Sir Steuart Bayley rewarding his Native friends before he retires, but it will be a very different matter if he seeks to do so by a further disturbance of the balance of administrative power.

Our excuse for making room for this long, but by no means enjoyable, extract is to show how any the slightest endeavour on the part of our rulers to ameliorate our condition is viewed unfavourably by a certain scetion of what may be called the official and non-official Anglo-Indian community. Lord Ripon, Lord Reay and Lord Connemara all have had their punishment for pro-Native tendencies, and Sir Steuart Bayley is to be no exception to the rule. We are, however, afraid our contemporary will find in Sir Charles Elliott a close imitator of his distinguished predecessor as regards the promotion of native interests, and that is probably why the dire results of the Ilbert Bill controversy are referred to as a threat more towards the coming ruler than the retiring. The grace and propriety of this out-burst at a trifle is very questionable indeed, and sober-minded men even in the "Service" will find difficult to make out the *raison d'tre* of this serious disrespect towards their respected Chief. The nightmare that troubles the Hare Street sage is no creation of Sir Steuart's, as our contemporary will find, if he has read with any attention the report and recommendations of the Public Service Commission. Such exhibition at the slightest seeming encroachment upon "service" preserves is lamentable, though not without its amusing side.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890). "much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men'. —Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin, M. A. Rector of Lea (Sept, 1889). "Great advantage to strong memory; incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley.' Able to give gist of a book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B A. "Excellent travelling companion"—J. B. Haye Commander, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory"—Mirza Sader-uddin Khan. "Invaluable."— J. J. Francis. Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford"—*Pall Mall Gazette* 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq. Calcutta, or to Prof. LOISETTE. 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

Dear Sirs,—I have constantly used Dr. Laville's Pills during the last year, and have derived from them much benefit to my general health. In three or four acute attacks of gout, I have used the liquid and found it relieve the pain and shorten the attacks in the most wonderful way; and besides that, unlike colchicum, did not leave any disagreeable effects behind. Though only forty-three years of age, I have been a martyr to Gout for twenty years, and have tried many new remedies; but nothing has ever suited me so well before as the pills and liquor prescribed by Dr. Laville. If you like to make any use of this, you are quite welcome to do so —Yours fait fully, Frederic. Thursby.

VICHY LAXATIVE POWDER is a purifier of the blood by gradually eliminating the morbid products and impurities of this fluid, and may be used with great success in certain diseases of the skin not due to parasites: eczema, urticaria, acne, impetigo, purpura, herpes, &c.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes. —"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved, in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have after a brief trial of DR. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confiede in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M. R. C. S. F. L. S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses, writes,—The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford Co., 210, High Holborn London.

Correspondence

[*We do not hold ourselves in any way responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.*—ED., *H. P.*]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HINDOO PATRIOT"

SIR,—I have the pleasure of sending you copy of a letter I am addressing to our chief Native constituents (who now number about 5,000 of the intelligent and educated class) all over India and the East. I have been asked to give this publicity by some of our leading Policy-holders.

I am issuing this appeal with the view of enlisting their sympathy and that of their relatives and friends in the great cause of later Marriages and sanitary reform.

What, it seems to me, is chiefly wanted at the present time is, that greater efforts at advice or instruction in this respect should be made by those who have had matured experience in such things, both directly and indirectly.

As it is a matter in which the "Oriental" will be much interested in future years, I consider it my duty at this opportune moment, when so many minds are being exercised on this important subject, to give them the benefit of my views.

This to my mind is the best way to assist in providing a remedy for the existing evils. The sentiments of the Native community must go with the Government before any real change can be wisely made. They must first be educated up to the proper spirit before any movement can be made which will be likely to prove sucessful and satisfactory.

Had I not for nearly two decades and a half advocated,—in season and out of season,—the great benefits to be derived from Life Assurance, and written volumes on the subject by way of illustration, example and explanation, the Native community would never have entered into the project as they have done and are now doing. My love for my profession, devotion to duty and the good Life Assurance was doing, enabled me to persevere in this good cause.

Every one who has the welfare of the people of India at heart must rejoice at the spread of Life Assurance amongst them, even on the general ground that every eligible life ought to be assured to benefit those who are dependent upon it for support.

I shall be glad if you give my appeal publicity in an early issue of your Journal, it being my earnest desire to help the Natives with my long study of these complex social matters, so that they may be gradually led to see them as I have portrayed them, and thus seeing them, to take the steps necessary to remedy existing evils, so as to give longer life, pleasure, and happiness, to all concerned.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE,
Albert Building,
Bombay, 1st November 1890.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

An Appeal to our Native Constituents.

GENTLEMEN,—As there is no one more interested in the Longevity of the Native Community in India than myself, I trust you will allow me to offer a few observations bearing on this important subject, for your careful consideration.

In placing Native in the same position as European Lives in India, in respect to Life Assurance I took, I believe, a step as conducive to the essential interests of the native community as any that has ever been taken in their behalf. In doing this I risked my professional reputation on the result. The whole of my professional brethren were against me. In the face of this and of many other difficulties I persevered, and I have the satisfaction to find that in the course of nearly two decades I have succeeded in establishing my contention that selected lives of the educated well-to-do Native community, Parsee, Hindoo and Mahomedan, are in point of insurable fitness, equal to those of their European brethren resident in India. This fact has been conclusively proved by as many as five successive Valuations of Death Statistics in our Company by independent Actuaries of the highest standing, and one of the results is that some of the English Life Assurance Companies are now accepting Native Lives on the same terms as those of Europeans in this country.

In securing this great concession to the Natives of India, they will, I hope, admit that I have secured to them a boon the beneficial effects of which are already experienced and will be experienced more and more as time goes on. Life-Assurance as a family provision is becoming popular among the masses, and the result

is to encourage national thrift and well-being. Indeed, the care and medical rigour exercised in the elimination of unsafe lives, coupled with the desire that has been awakened for insurance provision, is itself beginning to draw attention to serious social and sanitary defects which still prevent many of the Native community, particularly Hindoos, from reaping the full benefit of the system of Life Assurance.

My success so far, naturally makes me all the more anxious to see the longevity of the Native community as a whole made equal to that of Europeans in India, even if it must be left to the future to show that, as there is strong reason for believing, native lives with better social customs and more sanitary habits would be superior to European.

The prolongation of the life of the people of any country ought to become an essential part of family, municipal, and national policy. Length of days is the measure, and the completion by the people of the full term of natural existence, the groundwork of their felicity. The lives of men are more in their own keeping, and entail on them a heavier responsibility, than they are willing to admit; and not until they have availed themselves without success of the aids which reason, prudence, and extended knowledge can suggest, for the purpose of remedying the evils which beset them, will it be time for them to complain of the supineness of Government or the decrees of unavoidable fate.

The duration of successive generations throws much light on the physical condition of the races concerned, and may thus be the means of suggesting to benevolent people in this country, and to the Government, the ways in which the sufferings of the Native Community may be diminished and their health and condition improved, for longevity in a nation or race denotes more than it does in an individual, namely, a happier life, a life more exempt from sickness and infirmity, a life of greater energy and industry, and of greater experience and wisdom.

Those who have written or thought much on the subject of longevity agree that it is in our own power not only to prolong our days, but also greatly to increase our enjoyment of life. For every created being there is a period of growth, a period of full vigour, and a period of decline and the foundation of a short or a long life is most effectively laid during the period of growth. It is to be regretted that oftener than not, through unpardonable negligence or ignorance, information most important to physical happiness and well-being is entirely withheld, namely the certainty that only adult, fully matured, and healthy parents can produce healthy offspring, from generation to generation.

Immature parents must in the nature of things, beget weak or ill-developed children. From the latest Returns with me I observe that the average age at which marriages take place in great Britain, is twenty-five. By the Common Law of England all persons under the age of twenty-one are infants; twenty-one is the age of majority, and it is during the five following years that half of the marriages in England are now contracted. Males at the age of fourteen and females at the age of twelve may consent to marry, but cannot legally marry, until the age of twenty one, without the consent of their gaurdians, and even then such marriages are voidable at the instance of either party on his or her coming of age.

That the age of marriage has a great influence on the probable duration of life and on the health of the offspring, there can be no manner of doubt, and vital statistics have borne out the theory. To repeat what I have already said:—Vigorous offspring result from the union of mature and vigorous parents, whilst the reverse obtains when the parents are weak and immature, as is so often the case in this country. I therefore earnestly appeal to our Native, especially Hindoo, constituents to do all they can in encouraging marriages at a more mature age than is now the practice, as an essential condition of attaining to greater average longevity. *The age at which betrothal may legally take place and that at which the bride is to be given up by her parents to the husband should be raised.* Domestic reforms ought of course to begin in the domestic circle. The Native community must help themselves in this respect, and further the great object in view, namely length of days and fulness of life. In the advance of female education, no doubt, is to be recognised one of the main forces adapted to this end—a healthful home life. An increase in the limit of marriagable age would, there is no doubt, tend to greater longevity of the race, and to bring about this is a duty which the Native community owe to themselves, their families and their country. It is a source of satisfaction to note that Native society, especially urban is being gradually moulded into the frame of mind favourable to the reforms I have been urging upon the community. A great social change in the habits and comforts of the people will then ensue. By these means we shall unite the present with the past; and indicate the probabilities of the future.

The consideration of the foregoing facts leads to other and more serious reflections, and may serve to guide the course of men's lives and direct the conduct of social matters in other respects, and so may mitigate the calamities of premature death.

As I take a lively interest in the good of the Indian people, with whom by virtue of my profession I have been for a quarter of a century in close contact, I rejoice to see that the conviction is gaining ground among them that the age of marriage should be raised, and I devoutly wish that it may be brought as near the English standard as possible. This will help to promote the moral as well as the material progress of the people. I feel convinced that, as time goes on and female education in India becomes more general, the tendency to later marriages will increase. During the time I have been in India great and beneficial changes have taken place in Native Society: but never was a time more propitious in this direction than the present when English co-operation and sympathy have been enlisted in such large measure as they have recently been. I am sure I may leave this matter in the hands of our Native Policy-holders all over India and the East, in the confidence that they will help the movement in a practical manner as much as in them lies, in their various localities, and thus help to improve the longevity of the several races in India, in all of which the "Oriental" is much interested. Think what this means as regards the physique, the character, the growth and the well-being of the people! Think how well these—so far as they have hitherto gone—have been reflected in the steady growth and the present flourishing condition of this Company, at once one of the authors and the product of the new national life that has been awakened.

I will therefore conclude by expressing most earnest hope that the causes which have contributed to the Company's unprecedented prosperity hitherto may continue to operate in ever-increasing strength, and the good that has been effected may become still better by a system of later marriages, by more careful and general observance of sanitary conditions affecting individual families as well as society at large, and a fuller appreciation of the benefits material and moral of *Life Assurance*, material in so far as it secures what really amounts to an inheritance for one's children, and moral in so far as it promotes the habits of self-denial, thrift and forethought, in the Native community.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain.
Manager and Actuary.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*November* 12, 1890.

GENERAL.—Babu Mokunda Dab Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, is appointed to have charge of the Jehanabad Sub-Division of that District.

This cancels the order of the 15th instant, appointing Babu Gopal Chunder Mukerji to have charge of the Jehanabad Sub-Division.

Mr W H Thomson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, in the District of Hughly, is posted temporarily to the Sudder Station of that District.

Sub-Lieutenant A J Millwood, of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers, is allowed leave of absence for four months, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Captain J Grant, of the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, is allowed leave of absence for one year, with effect from the 1st January, 1891.

Mr L J Kershaw, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Dacca Division, and is posted to the Sudder station of the District of Dacca.

Mr C H Vowell, Magistrate and Collector Midnapore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Purneah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H G Cooke, or until further orders.

In modification, of the order of the 30th October, 1890, Mr C G H Allen is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the District of Chittagong, on being relieved of his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that District by Mr R W Carlyle.

Mr W F C Montriou, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jalpaiguri, is transferred to Monghyr, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that District.

Captain A C Tute, Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for one year, in extention of the leave granted to him under the order of the 20th June, 1890.

The orders of the 16th September last, granting privilage leave for three months to Babu Lolit Mohun Pal, Temporary Sub-deputy Collector Collector in charge of the Manicktala distillery, and appointing Babu Charu Chunder Mitter, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector to have charge of that distillery, are cancelled.

Mr T W Richardson, Officiating koint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hungly, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore.

Mr W H Thomson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Serampore Sub-Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr T W Richardson, or until further orders.

The services of Mr H F J T Maguire are placed at the disposal of the Municipal Department of this Government for the employment on the census of Calcutta, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore.

The orders of the 11th October, 1890, granting Mr R F Rampini, District and Sessions judge, Burdwan, privilege leave for one month, and appointing Mr H F Mathews, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Gya, to act for him, are cancelled.

Mr A H Collins is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Dacca District on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Jessore.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. L. J. Kershaw, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Bhuban Mohun Dutt, B. A. of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Bazitpore in the District of Mymensingh.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Barrackpore, in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Rai Gopal Chunder Sirkar Bahadur, Rai Prosunno Kumar Banerji Bahadur, Babu Sirish Chunder Sirkar, L. M. S., Lala Devi Prosad Mahajan, Mr. Joseph Price, and Babu Adaita Churn Mondul.

Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Barrackpore, in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class. He is authorized to sit singly for the trial of criminal cases.

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The Transfer Register will be closed from the 18th November to the 23rd November both days inclusive.

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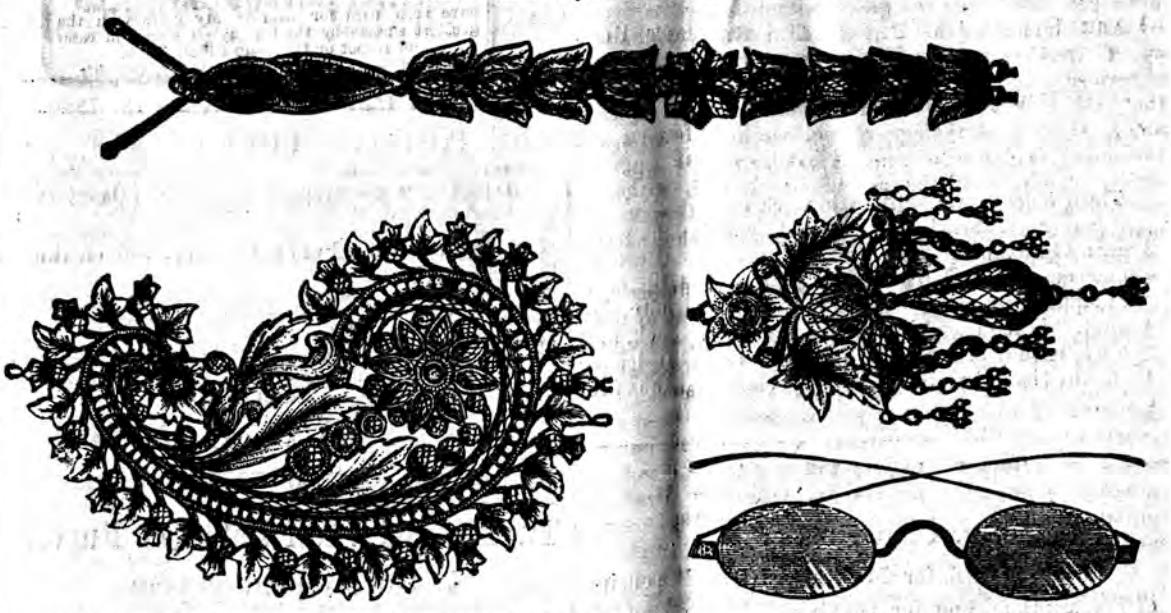

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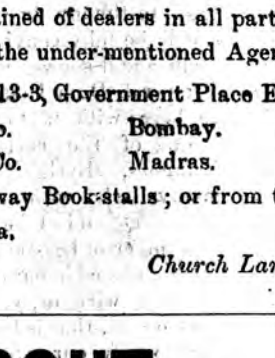

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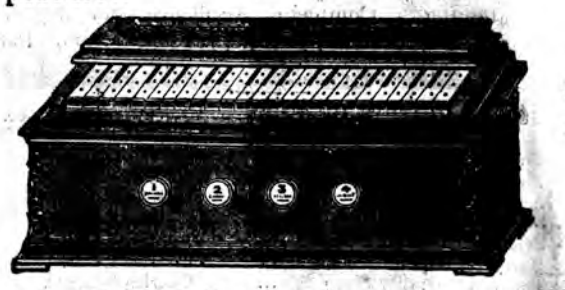

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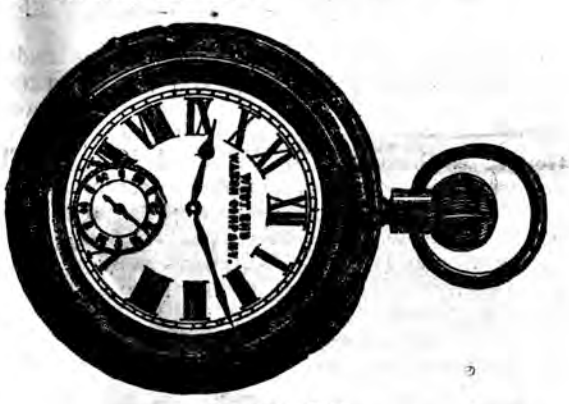

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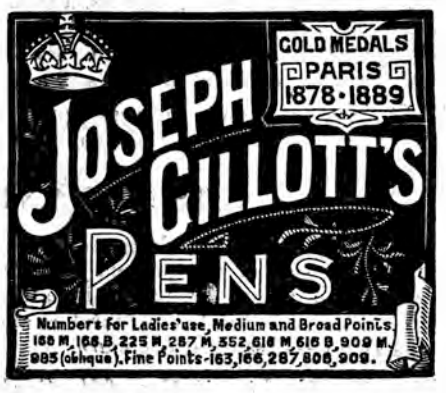
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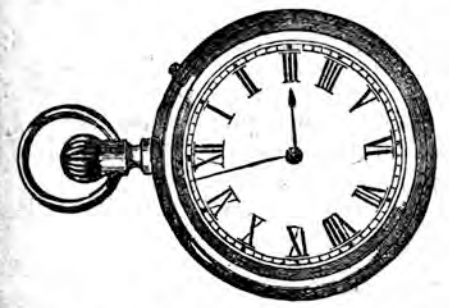

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